REVISION OF THE AUSTRALIAN *CURCULIONIDÆ* BELONGING TO THE SUBFAMILY *CRYPTORHYNCHIDES.* Part XII.

By Arthur M. Lea, F.E.S.

This Part deals with the balance of the genera allied to *Poropterus.* A large number of them have the base of the head more or less strongly depressed, and with two to five emarginations (sometimes of considerable depth) on the forehead, a peculiarity that, with few exceptions, appears to be confined to the group. In consequence of the lateral emarginations, the eyes often appear as if they were not embedded in the head; usually when this is the case, they are bent over on top. When the forehead is strongly sinuous, the base is often bald and shining, and the tarsi are usually narrow and shining. In those in which it is simply depressed at the base, the central portion is often densely squamose, and rather strongly convex, whilst the base itself is coarsely punctured and opaque, but not squamose; though in some species it is shining. But to see these parts clearly, the head must usually be removed from the body.

The rostrum is usually the length of the prothorax; it is never straight, but seldom strongly curved; it has always a more or less shallow groove on each side above the scrobe. The eyes are usually small, ovate, and coarsely faceted.

The metasternum is always (except in *Eufaustia*) shorter than the basal segment of abdomen, and is usually much shorter. Its episterna are always narrow, and sometimes the median portion is entirely concealed. In *Scolyphrus,* they are almost, whilst in *Hoplodecilaus* they are entirely without a triangular inner projection, In some genera, they are entirely absent, or at least not traceable; in a few only, the triangular projection is the only part left. This, in *Myrtesis* and *Cedilaus,* is of an unusual size.

In many, the suture between the first and second abdominal segments is soldered together, and curved across middle, although

usually deep at the sides. When it is deep and straight, the second segment is seldom much longer than the third. The three apical ones are frequently strongly narrowed by the elytra.

In the majority of species, the hind femora do not extend to the apex of the abdomen, their grooving is often indistinct (especially on the front part), and the dentition is sometimes variable in a genus, and is even sometimes sexually variable. In *Tetengia,* the legs, and in *Cedilaus,* the tibiæ, are remarkable.

The majority of the genera are apterous; in *Onidistus,* one species is apterous, whilst the others are winged. In *Tragopus,* the wings, though present, are too small to be used for flight.

The colour and clothing are not of much use for purposes of identification. The species are nearly all black, except for the antennæ and tarsi. The clothing is frequently of a muddy-brown, is often slightly variable amongst individuals of a species, and is usually easily abraded; moreover, owing to their habits, the clothing is often caked with mud. Wherever possible, at least one specimen of a species was abraded before the description of that species was drawn up. Not infrequently the clothing conceals important structural features, especially on the under-surface.

In many of the species, there are a few shining sutural granules on the basal half of the elytra; these are sometimes hollow, and are seldom constant in the species, or even on the different sides of an individual.

A number of the genera, particularly some of those towards the end, do not appear to be satisfactorily placed, but I cannot suggest a better location for them. The main difference between the *Poropterus* and the *Chætectetorus* groups lies in the metasternum; in the latter group it is usually long, frequently longer than the basal segment of abdomen and with very distinct and often wide episterna.

The following table is arranged solely for convenience of identification:—

A. Pectoral canal terminated at or on abdomen... MYRTESIS.
AA. Canal terminated before abdomen.
  B. Mesosternal receptacle open.
    a. Rostrum short and wide..... ..... EUFAUSTIA.
    aa. Rostrum rather long and thin.

b. Forehead sinuous.
c. Forehead trisinuate, scutellum absent.... PSEUDONIDISTUS.
cc. Forehead quadrisinuate, scutellum present..... ONIDISTUS.
bb. Forehead not sinuous.
d. Apex of rostrum not resting in a special receptacle..... CYCLOPOROPTERUS.
dd. Apex so resting..... POROPTERINUS.
BB. Mesosternal receptacle cavernous (sometimes just perceptibly so).
C. Tarsi linear..... SCOLYPHRUS.
CC. Tarsi with third joint wider than second (sometimes not by much) and bilobed.
D. Inner projection of metasternal episterna large, triangular, and isolated..... CEDILAUS.
DD. Inner projection not as in D.
E. Scutellum present.
e. Head convex, forehead not sinuous.
f. Femora dentate.
g. Eyes coarsely faceted..... ANILAUS.
gg. Eyes finely or moderately faceted.
h. Suture between two basal segments of abdomen curved..... OUROPOROPTERUS.
hh. This suture straight..... OMYDAUS.
ff. Femora edentate.
i. Eyes finely faceted..... PTEROPOROPTERUS.
ii. Eyes coarsely faceted.
j. Metasternal episterna not traceable..... EXITHIOIDES.
jj. Metasternal episterna traceable throughout.
k. Prothorax longer than wide.... PSEUDOMYDAUS.
kk. Prothorax transverse.
l. Elytra trisinuate at base..... ORTHOPOROPTERUS.
ll. Elytra not trisinuate..... POROPTERCULUS.
ee. Head depressed at base, the forehead usually sinuous.
m. Club decidedly elongate..... AUSTRECTOPSIS.
mm. Club sometimes moderately long, but never very long.
n. Suture between two basal segments of abdomen more or less indistinct.
o. Metasternal episterna not traceable throughout..... EXITHIUS.

oo. Metasternal episterna so traceable.
p. Emargination of mesosternal receptacle transverse..... EURYPOROPTERUS.
pp. Emargination longitudinal..... TEPALICUS.
mm. Suture between two basal segments of abdomen distinct throughout.
q. Femora dentate.
r. Scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum..... METHIDRYSIS.
rr. Scape inserted nearer apex than base ..... NOTOCALVICEPS.
qq. Femora edentate.
s. Hind femora not passing elytra.. ŒMETHYLUS.
ss. Hind femora passing elytra.
t. Femora grooved..... STENOPOROPTERUS.
tt. Femora not grooved..... ILLIDGEA.
EE. Scutellum absent, or at least not traceable.
F. Base at sides of prosternum excavated for reception of front femora..... TETENGIA.
FF. Base of prosternum not so excavated.
G. Head depressed at base, or forehead sinuous.
u. Metasternal episterna not traceable throughout.
v. Femora dentate..... POROPTERELLUS.
vv. Femora edentate..... BRACHYPOROPTERUS.
uu. Metasternal episterna traceable throughout.
w. Eyes finely faceted.
x. Femora edentate..... PACHYPOROPTERUS.
xx. Femora dentate..... PALETONIDISTUS.
ww. Eyes coarsely faceted.
y. Femora dentate..... TERPOROPUS.
yy. Femora edentate.
z. Femora not grooved..... ROPTOPERUS.
zz. Femora grooved.
a. Scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum..... CAIRNSICIS.
aa. Scape inserted nearer base than apex..... ECILDAUS.

GG. Head convex, forehead not sinuous.
H. Eyes finely faceted.
b. Femora grooved.
c. Metasternal episterna traceable throughout..... TRAGOPUS.
cc. Episterna not so traceable.. ..... IMALIODES (in part).
bb. Femora not grooved.
d. Hind femora passing elytra..... GLYPTOPOROPTERUS.
dd. Hind femora not passing elytra..... NEODECILAUS.
HH. Eyes coarsely faceted.
I. Suture between two basal segments of abdomen more or less indistinct.
e. Hind femora not passing elytra..... NICONOTUS.
ee. Hind femora passing elytra.
f. Eyes small..... TENTEGIA.
ff. Eyes large..... SALCUS.
J. Femora not grooved.
g. Hind femora passing elytra..... ANCHITHYRUS.
gg. Hind femora not passing elytra..... MICROCRYPTORHYNCHUS.
II. Suture between two basal segments of abdomen distinct throughout.
JJ. Femora grooved.
K. Metasternal episterna traceable throughout.
h. Femora dentate..... HOPLODECILAUS.
hh. Femora edentate..... ZENOPOROPTERUS.
KK. Metasternal episterna not traceable throughout.
L. Base of prothorax truncate..... .. GYMNOPOROPTERUS.
LL. Base bisinuate..... IMALIODES (in part).

Genus NEODECILAUS Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.81.

NEODECILAUS PICUS Lea, *l.c.*

Hab.—Queensland.

NEODECILAUS GRATUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.82.

Hab.—Queensland.

Genus CEDILAUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.83.

CEDILAUS AMBIGUUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.84.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Genus HOPLODECILAUS Lea, *l.c.*

HOPLODECILAUS MARMORATUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.85.

Hab.—West Australia.

Genus IMALIODES Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1870, p.410.

Head large and partially concealed. Eyes with facets of variable size. Rostrum moderately long. Scape shorter than funicle; club ovate, subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* moderately or not at all transverse. *Scutellum* absent.* Elytra ovate, wider than prothorax, shoulders distinctly or not at all produced. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly raised, basal portion large; cavernous. Metasternum very short; episterna not traceable. *Abdomen* moderately large, all the sutures very distinct. *Legs* of variable length; femora thick or rather thin, grooved and dentate or not; tibiæ short. Elliptic-ovate, strongly convex, squamose, feebly or not at all tuberculate, apterous.

This genus is rather closely allied to *Poropterus*, and, like that genus, is variable in a number of features that are usually constant amongst congeners; the grooved femora will at once distinguish it from *Poropterus*. I venture to unite *Drassicus* with *Imaliodes*, as the character of the shoulders relied on by Mr. Pascoe, appears to be of only specific importance.

Femora edentate.
- First joint of funicle longer than second ..... *edentatus.*
- *Vice versa* ..... *frater.*

Femora dentate.
- Eyes coarsely faceted.
  - Shoulders distinctly projecting ..... *terreus.*
  - Shoulders feebly projecting; legs short ..... *subfasciatus.*
  - Shoulders not projecting; legs long ..... *ovipennis.*
- Eyes finely faceted.
  - Elytra nodulose ..... *scitulus.*
  - Elytra spotted ..... *nigricornis.*

IMALIODES SUBFASCIATUS Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5452.

Not very densely clothed with brown scales, rather longer on prothorax and legs than elsewhere.

* *I. nodulosus* is said to have a scutellum.

Head not very coarsely but somewhat rugosely punctate. Rostrum shining; moderately densely punctate at base and apex, sparsely elsewhere. *Prothorax* strongly contracted near apex. Elytra widest at about middle; seriate-punctate, punctures large, subquadrate and rather deep. *Femora* very stout, indistinctly dentate. Length, 7 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Illawarra, Burrawang.

Mr. Pascoe described and figured this species as having a feeble postmedian fascia; of two specimens before me, one has such a fascia, but, on the other, it is not at all traceable.

IMALIODES TERREUS, Pasc.; *l.c.* No.5453.

♂. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, usually small and depressed, but mixed with stouter and longer ones, and very dense on under surface and legs.

Eyes rather coarsely faceted. Rostrum stout; coarsely punctate at base and apex. Antennæ stout; second joint of funicle considerably longer than first. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse. *Elytra* widest just behind base, shoulders tuberculate and projecting, just behind base on each side a feeble tubercle, which is connected with each shoulder by an oblique ridge; seriate-punctate, punctures large, not very close together. *Femora* very stout, indistinctly dentate. Length, 7 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Wide Bay.—New South Wales: Clarence River.

IMALIODES NIGRICORNIS Pasc.; *l.c.* No.5529.

Drassicus nigricornis Pasc.

♂. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, becoming much paler on under-parts; upper surface with four transverse series of small whitish spots; one on middle of prothorax, one at basal third of elytra, one beyond middle, and one near apex.

Eyes finely faceted. Rostrum with punctures concealed except at apical fifth. Antennæ inserted at apical third of rostrum. *Prothorax* feebly transverse. *Elytra* ovate-cordate; with series of large, subquadrate, partially concealed punctures. *Femora* rather stout. Length, 5½-7 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum rather less, but still, coarsely punctate, the sculpture less hidden by clothing, and the antennal insertion more distant from apex.

Hab.—Queensland.—New South Wales: Tweed and Richmond Rivers.

The small whitish spots are sometimes traceable with difficulty, or are even entirely absent; sometimes two small spots are present on the head; the subbasal series on the elytra consists of three spots on each side; the postmedian series is bisinuate, and consists of about ten spots.

IMALIODES SCROFA Pasc.; *l.c.* No.5451.

Hab.—West Australia.

IMALIODES NODULOSUS Pasc.; *l.c.* No.5450.

Hab.—Queensland.

IMALIODES ILLOTUS Pasc.; *l.c.* No.5527.
Drassicus illotus Pasc.

Hab.—Queensland.

IMALIODES INFAUSTUS Pasc.; *l.c.* No.5528.
Drassicus infaustus Pasc.

Hab.—Queensland.

IMALIODES EDENTULUS Lea, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1910, p.523.

Hab.—Queensland.

IMALIODES OVIPENNIS Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.86.

Hab.—Queensland.

IMALIODES FRATER Lea, *l.c.* p.87.

Hab.—Queensland.

IMALIODES SCITULUS Lea, *l.c.* p.86.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Genus ANCHITHYRUS Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. (2), ii., 1885, p.257.

Head partially visible from above. Eyes rather small, coarsely or moderately coarsely faceted. Rostrum of moderate length.

Scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, much shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* convex, transverse, sides strongly rounded. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* subcordate, strongly convex. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly raised in front, sides more or less incurved, emargination semicircular; cavernous. Metasternum much shorter than following segment; episterna indistinct. *Abdomen* rather small, sutures distinct. *Femora* very long, neither grooved nor dentate, hind ones passing elytra; tibiæ straight or almost straight. Subelliptic, convex, squamose, apterous.

The above diagnosis has been drawn up from three Australian species. The original diagnosis is somewhat faulty, and on it alone they would not have been referred to the genus. But as Dr. Heller figures* a species (*A. laticollis*) remarkably close in general appearance, and undoubtedly congeneric with *A. muticus,* it was considered advisable to place them provisionally in *Anchithyrus.* Dr. Heller's figure will give a very good idea of *A. muticus,* but the following remarks in his description do not apply to that species: "rostro . . . carina mediana vix perspicua; prothorace . . . elytris latioribus; elytris . . . pone medium fascia nebulosa transversa; femoribus granulatis."

Prothorax and elytra with regular and very distinct shining granules ..... *muticus.*
Elytra with small clusters of granules on the interstices..... *caliginosus.*
Without granules..... *reticulatus.*

ANCHITHYRUS MUTICUS Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belge, xvi., 1908, p.174.

Hab.—New South Wales, Queensland.

ANCHITHYRUS CALIGINOSUS Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.88.

Hab.—Queensland.

ANCHITHYRUS RETICULATUS Lea, *l.c.*

Hab.—Queensland.

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* Abh. Mus. Dresd., 1900, p.41, fig.19.

Genus SCOLYPHRUS Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., xiii., 1874, p.413.

Head small. Eyes moderately faceted. *Prothorax* flat or almost so. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* subovate, base trisinuate. *Mesosternal receptacle* thick, feebly raised, cavernous. Metasternum narrow, episterna rather wide, but narrow in middle, inner projection almost absent. *Abdomen* large; two basal segments very large, suture distinct only at sides, but traceable across middle. *Legs* rather long and not very thin; femora edentate, feebly grooved; tarsi thin, third joint no wider than second. Apterous.

In *S. obesus,* the eyes are rather finely, in *S. semipunctatus* rather coarsely faceted. The narrow tarsi will suffice to distinguish the genus from most of the allies of *Poropterus;* from that genus it may be distinguished by the soldering together of the two basal segments of abdomen. Both species appear to be rare; they are dull black, the antennæ only being feebly diluted with red.

Prothorax as long as wide ..... *obesus.*
Prothorax transverse ..... *semipunctatus.*

SCOLYPHRUS OBESUS Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5448.

Rather sparsely clothed with stout scales, forming feeble clusters on prothorax and elytra.

Rostrum with a moderately distinct median carina; with moderately large but irregular and shallow punctures. *Prothorax* somewhat angular, as long as wide; disc without, the sides with, shallow punctures. *Elytra* ovate, much wider than prothorax, basal third or fourth with large punctures of which the largest are basal, and the next largest sutural. Length, 18 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Port Denison and Bowen.

A large dingy insect with peculiar elytral punctures, and with the prothorax shaped as in many of the species belonging to *Paleticus.*

SCOLYPHRUS SEMIPUNCTATUS, n.sp.

Moderately densely clothed with scales of a dingy brown, but uniform shade; upper surface with stout scales scattered about, and one in each puncture.

Rostrum with two grooves on each side above scrobes, and all of which are continued to between antennæ, and leave three carinæ, the middle one of these is shining; apical half shining, and very finely punctate. Scape thickened at apex, the length of funicle; funicle with the second joint distinctly longer than the first. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, feebly convex, sides almost equally rounded, apex not much narrower than base; sides with a few, the disc without punctures. *Elytra* ovate, not much wider than prothorax, widest near base; basal half with transverse rows of large punctures, all (except a few of the basal and apical rows, that are smaller), being of equal size and at equal distances; a shining granule on each side of the scutellar region. Posterior femora extending almost to apex of abdomen. Length, 7 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Richmond River.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine.

The claws are long and very sharp. The punctures of the elytra are reminiscent of those of many of the *Cleridae*.

Pachyporopterus, n.g.

Head rather large. Eyes finely faceted. Rostrum moderately long and curved. Antennæ rather thin; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, the length of funicle; two basal joints of the latter elongate; club ovate, subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* transversely subglobular. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* ovate, shoulders rounded. *Mesosternal receptacle* feebly raised, walls almost equal throughout, emargination almost V-shaped, cavernous. Metasternum short, episterna distinct throughout. *Abdomen* large, sutures distinct. *Legs* moderately long; femora not very stout, neither grooved nor dentate. Elliptic-ovate, convex, squamose, fasciculate, apterous.

This genus is proposed for the *Poropterus satyrus* of Pascoe. It is distinguished from *Poropterus* by the distinct, although narrow, metasternal episterna; from *Platyporopterus* to which it is closer, by the episterna, distinct abdominal sutures, and by the femora.

PACHYPOROPTERUS SATYRUS Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5439.
Poropterus satyrus Pasc.

♂. Black, antennæ and apical joints of tarsi of a dingy red. Densely clothed with small, pale, fawn-coloured, overlapping scales, in places variegated with darker ones, those on the elytra form feeble velvety patches; with scattered longer scales, that form four feeble fascicles on prothorax, and are seriately arranged on elytra.

Head with dense but comparatively small punctures; usually with a feeble irregular median carina. Rostrum the length of prothorax, moderately densely and regularly, but not very coarsely punctate; with a very feeble median carina, or impunctate line. Prothorax with strongly rounded sides; with small, normally concealed punctures; across middle several very feeble tubercular elevations. *Elytra* ovate, considerably wider than prothorax; with a feeble but distinct subhumeral projection; seriate-punctate, punctures normally concealed, comparatively small and distant, becoming very small posteriorly; generally with a few feeble granules in scutellar region. Length, 12-18 mm.

♀. Differs in being larger and wider, rostrum with smaller and sparser punctures, and without the median impunctate line. The base of the elytra is also less distinctly trisinuate.

Hab.—Tasmania; widely distributed, but rather rare.

The clothing has been described from a specimen in perfect condition; on many specimens it is of a dingy muddy-brown; the velvety patches on the elytra are frequently not traceable, and are never constant in disposition. The prothoracic fascicles are often abraded. On an occasional specimen the elytra are feebly fasciculate.

Genus POROPTERELLUS Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.89.

POROPTERELLUS INTERCOXALIS Lea, *l.c.* p.90.

Hab.—Queensland.

Genus GLYPTOPOROPTERUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.90.

GLYPTOPOROPTERUS ASPER Lea, *l.c.* p.91.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Genus ILLIDGEA Lea, *l.c.* p.92.

ILLIDGEA 16-TUBERCULATA Lea, *l.c.*, p.93

Hab.—Queensland and New South Wales.

Genus OMYDAUS Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., 1871, p.198.

Head moderately large. Eyes ovate, finely or moderately faceted. Rostrum moderately long and rather thin. Scape the length of or slightly shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* slightly transverse,* base bisinuate. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* not much wider than and about twice the length of prothorax, base trisinuate, shoulders produced. *Mesosternal receptacle* raised in front, as long as wide, sides incurved to base; cavernous. *Metasternal episterna* distinct throughout. *Abdomen* rather large, sutures deep and straight. *Legs* rather short and stout; femora stout, the front ones acutely, the others feebly dentate. Subelliptic, squamose, non-tuberculate, apterous.

Apparently allied to *Methidrysis*, but the head not foveate, and the antennæ very different, and it is probably allied to *Poropterus*, although (as pointed out by Mr. Pascoe), the metathoracic episterna are distinct. The colour of all the species is an opaque black, with the antennæ, and claw-joints dingy red; they all have a distinct median prothoracic carina, and usually the head is carinate; the clothing appears to be easily abraded.

Abdomen with second segment decidedly elevated above third.
  Posterior angles of prothorax produced. ..... *subfasciculatus.*
  Posterior angles almost rectangular..... *contractus.*
Abdominal segments level.
  Prothorax longer than wide..... *impressicollis.*
  Prothorax transverse.
    Alternate interstices of elytra elevated ..... *fuliginosus.*
    Alternate interstices scarcely visibly elevated.
      Large punctures of elytra clearly defined..... *oblongopunctatus.*
      Large punctures of elytra more or less confluent... *confusus.*

OMYDAUS FULIGINOSUS Boisd.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5472.

Cryptorhynchus fuliginosus Boisd.; *Acalles immansuetus* Boh.; *Omydaus plinthoides* Pasc.

Rather sparsely clothed with stout ochreous and sooty scales, each (except some on elytra) set in a puncture.

* In *O. impressicollis*, it is slightly longer than wide.

Head coarsely punctate; with a distinct median carina; eyes finely faceted. Rostrum slightly inflated between base and antennæ; coarsely punctate. *Prothorax* moderately convex; with a distinct median carina; with dense, large, round, and rather shallow punctures. *Elytra* elongate-subcordate, with series of large, deep, oblong punctures, becoming smaller and more rounded towards sides and disappearing posteriorly; interstices punctate, behind each puncture subgranulate, third and fifth moderately but distinctly (the seventh less noticeably) raised. *Tibiæ* feebly striated, the front pair rather strongly bisinuate beneath, subapical tooth indistinct. Length, $8\frac{3}{4}$-10 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Illawarra.

Each of the punctures on the interstices appears to have been impressed, so that a small posterior portion is raised, these portions are sometimes polished, so that the elytra appear subgranulate.

Cryptorhynchus fuliginosus Boisd., is placed in Master's Catalogue as a synonym of *Rhynchœnus luridus* Fabr., as is also *Acalles immansuetus* Bohem. Dr. Boisduval's description is insufficient for the identification of *C. fuliginosus,* but fortunately the type is still extant. M. Lesne recently examined it, and sent some notes and sketches of it that have been reproduced in these Proceedings.* From these, it can be confidently identified as *O. plinthoides.* It is also *A. immansuetus,* but whether *Rhynchœnus luridus* or not seems doubtful.† It can scarcely, however, be the *A. luridus* known to Mr. Pascoe, as he states‡ that that species belongs to *Poropterus.*

Omydaus subfasciculatus Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust, 1912, p.94.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Omydaus contractus Lea, *l.c.*

Hab.—New South Wales.

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* For 1900, pp.538 and 540, Pl. xxx., figs.5-7.

† I have not seen M. Olivier's description and figure.

‡ Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June, 1874, p.415.

Omydaus impressicollis Lea, *l.c.*, p.95.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Omydaus confusus Lea, *l.c.*, p.96.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Omydaus oblongopunctatus Lea, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 1911, p.199.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Genus Pseudomydaus Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.96.

Pseudomydaus tenuis Lea, *l.c.*

Hab.—New South Wales.

Genus Poropterinus Lea, *l.c.*, p.98.

Poropterinus trilobus Lea, *l.c.*

Hab.—New South Wales.

Genus Poropterculus Lea, *l.c.*, p.99.

Poropterculus subnitidus Lea, *l.c.*, p.100.

Hab.—West Australia.

Genus Pteroporopterus Lea, *l.c.*

Pteroporopterus lacunosus Lea, *l.c.*, p.101.

Hab.—Queensland.

Genus Tragopus Schönh., Gen. et Spec. Curc., iv., Pt.1,p.356, Genus No.335.

Head rather large. *Eyes* very finely faceted. *Rostrum* moderately long and wide, almost straight. *Scape* inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum; two basal joints of the latter elongate. *Prothorax* subconical. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, strongly convex. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly elevated, each side strongly produced in front; cavernous. *Metasternal episterna* very narrow. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures distinct. *Legs* very long and thin; femora grooved and dentate. Elliptic, subcylindrical, nontuberculate, winged.

I am not acquainted with the typical form of this genus, or with any other, except the one described below, and which agrees with Schönherr's diagnosis. The sides of the mesosternal receptacle are pointed, and produced to beyond the middle of the front coxæ, these being slightly depressed to allow of their passage; in the majority of the genera, these points (when present), usually touch the hind margin of the coxæ. The wings are much too small to be of any use in flight; they are, however, of the typical weevil-form, and with all the parts perfect. A similar case of minute and useless, although perfectly formed, wings, may be seen in the Tasmanian *Prostomus scutellaris*.

TRAGOPUS PLAGIATUS Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5461.

Sparsely clothed with small greyish or whitish scales, giving the derm a dingy appearance, and condensed on the sides of the elytra into two feeble oblique stripes, one at basal third, and one at apical third.

Head with neither large nor dense punctures. *Prothorax* with small and indistinct punctures. *Elytra* scarcely wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with series of rather large but shallow punctures; three sutural interstices on each side, from near base to beyond the middle, with small, feebly shining, transverse ridges or granules. *Legs* very long. Length, 14 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Wide Bay, Cairns.

The elytral markings (especially the hind one) are usually feebly defined, and the scales are dense only at sides of abdomen. Even the claws are black. The hind femora just perceptibly pass the apex of the elytra in the ♂, and are level with it in the ♀.

TRAGOPUS TUBEROSUS Bohem.; *l.c.*, No.5462.

I have not seen this species; as it is described as having a scutellum and stout femora, it is probably not congeneric with the preceding one.

Genus NICONOTUS Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1870,p.468.

Head feebly convex. *Eyes* coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* moderately long. *Scape* inserted much closer to apex than base of

rostrum; funicle thin; club elongate-ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, base strongly bisinuate. *Scutellum* apparently absent. *Elytra* subovate, not much wider than prothorax. *Mesosternal receptacle* feebly raised, base wider than sides, cavernous. *Metasternal episterna* narrow but traceable throughout. *Abdomen* rather large, suture between first and second segments deep on the sides, but curved and rather feeble across middle. *Femora* not very stout, grooved, dentate or not; tarsi slender, shining and almost glabrous above. Short, suboblong, convex, squamose, punctate, tuberculate, apterous. Allied, but not very closely so, to *Paleticus*.

Femora dentate..... *tarphioides.*
Femora edentate ..... *stenotarsus.*

NICONOTUS TARPHIOIDES Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5490.

♂. Black, antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with roundish, light brown scales, which almost entirely conceal the derm; prothorax with stouter and darker scales scattered about, and forming six fascicles, four across middle and two at apex; elytra with fascicles on the alternate interstices, but especially on the third and fifth, largest on third near base.

Head with dense punctures, which are concealed, except on vertex. Rostrum coarsely punctate, with four grooves and three ridges behind antennæ. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse. *Elytra* subcordate, sides from basal fifth to apical third almost parallel; alternate interstices elevated, and in places subtuberculate; with series of large punctures, not very close together, and each containing a scale. *Femora* moderately (the posterior feebly) dentate. Length, 8 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, without grooves or ridges, apical two-thirds polished and slightly punctate, and the antennæ inserted not quite so close to the apex.

Hab.—Queensland: Moreton Bay.—N. S. Wales: Tweed River.

NICONOTUS STENOTARSUS, n.sp.

♂. Black, antennæ (club infuscate) and tarsi red. Very densely clothed with scales of an uniform shade of brown, but varying

from round and depressed to elongate and suberect, on the rostrum continued to antennæ; prothorax feebly fasciculate, elytra with elongate scales crowning the tubercles and rather thickly distributed on the sides.

Head with punctures concealed, except on extreme vertex. Rostrum in front of antennæ coarsely punctate and subopaque, behind them with the sculpture concealed. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, apex and sides rounded; with rather large and sparse punctures, which are more or less concealed. *Elytra* subcordate, sides rounded; each with two large and long tubercles on the third interstice, one at basal third, and one (the larger) terminating at summit of posterior declivity; with series of large, distant punctures on foveæ, and each of which contains a scale. *Femora* shallowly grooved and edentate. Length, 7 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Richmond River.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine.

The four, large, elytral tubercles render this a remarkably distinct species; the tarsi are considerably thinner than in the preceding species, and the outlines of the prothorax and elytra are more rounded.

Genus SALCUS Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., 1869, p.447.

Head very small. *Eyes* large, moderately coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* long and rather thin. *Antennæ* rather long. *Prothorax* widely transverse, base truncate, and much wider than apex. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* closely applied to, and with an outline continuous with, that of prothorax. *Mesosternal receptacle* feebly raised, cavernous. *Metasternal episterna* (except for the triangular inner projection) entirely concealed. *Abdomen* moderately large; suture between two basal segments feebly traceable across middle, intercoxal process very wide (wider than fourth). *Legs* long; femora sublinear, grooved, dentate or not. Elliptic or briefly ovate, strongly or moderately convex, squamose, non-tuberculate, apterous.

This genus is remarkable for the small head, close application of the prothorax and elytra, and very wide intercoxal process. The species described below are certainly congeners, but differ to

a remarkable extent in shape, and in the femora. Mr. Pascoe described the three intermediate segments of the abdomen as being subequal, but, in this, he was certainly wrong, the second segment being, in reality, as long as the third and fourth combined, as may be distinctly seen in *S. latissimus*; but, in *S. elevatus*, it is excavated along the middle, leaving the posterior half of the same shape and appearance as the two following ones, so that, on a cursory examination, the three segments really do appear to be equal in length.

In Australia, the genus is confined to Queensland, but several species occur in New Guinea and the Malay Archipelago.

Femora dentate, elytra without epipleural fold..... *elevatus.*
Femora edentate, elytra with epipleural fold..... *latissimus.*

SALCUS ELEVATUS Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5495.

Upper surface with moderately long greyish scales, not very densely distributed, and giving the surface a very dingy appearance.

Elliptic, strongly convex. *Head* sparsely punctate. Rostrum very feebly incurved to middle; feebly (subseriately behind antennæ) punctate, and without scales, except at extreme base and sides. *Prothorax* not twice as long as wide, with scattered punctures, each of which contains, and is entirely concealed by, a scale. *Elytra* about once and one-third as long as wide; seriate-punctate, punctures never very close together, small about suture, but becoming very large towards sides. Basal segment of *abdomen* coarsely and irregularly punctate; second oblique, across its middle deeply excavated so that (except at sides) it appears to be divided into two parts. *Femora* distinctly grooved, dentate, teeth of front pair small, of the four hind ones very small. Length, 5½-8 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Port Bowen, Cairns, Barron Falls, Barnard Island.

The elytra are strongly convex and without trace of an epipleural fold.

A specimen from Cooktown is almost entirely abraded on the upper surface. It appears to be rather wider than the specimens

above described, and has the prothorax distinctly punctate, the elytra with larger punctures, and the head more coarsely punctate. It agrees exactly with Mr. Pascoe's description of *S. globosus*, except as to the clothing (but this, as stated above, is certainly abraded); but it possesses femoral teeth, which are not mentioned by him, although possibly overlooked on account of their small size.

SALCUS LATISSIMUS Pasc.; *l.c.*, No.5497.

Upper surface densely clothed with fine silken setæ or pubescence, becoming squamose on sides and under parts; very dense and pale on flanks of mesosternum, and on apical segments of abdomen.

Briefly ovate, moderately convex. *Head* densely and coarsely punctate. Rostrum long; densely and coarsely punctate throughout, but especially behind antennæ, where also several very feeble carinæ may be traced. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as long, strongly rounded on each side in front, impunctate. *Elytra* wider than long ($7 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), widest about middle; seriate, towards sides striate-punctate, punctures of moderate size but more or less concealed; interstices wide, the sixth and seventh decidedly curved beyond the middle. Basal segment of *abdomen* with rather small punctures, except for some coarse ones in a strong basal impression; second oblique, moderately depressed (scarcely excavate) and rather coarsely punctate across middle. *Femora* very feebly grooved, edentate. Length, 8; width, 7 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Port Bowen, Mount Dryander.

The shape of this species is very suggestive of *Hybomorphus*; the epipleural fold is, however, rounded, and not abruptly inwardly oblique as in that genus. Mr. Pascoe described the length as varying from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ lines. He states that "the first abdominal suture is not traceable, or rather is replaced by a large, deep, irregular impression," evidently having mistaken the impression on the intercoxal process for the suture.

Three specimens, from Cairns, differ in being smaller ($6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), the elytra more suddenly dilated about the middle, and with stronger punctures.

Salcus globosus Pasc.; *l.c.*, No.5496.

I have not been able to identify this species positively, but I think it quite possible that it has been redescribed by Mr. Pascoe as *S. elevatus*.

Hab. – Queensland.

Genus Tentegia Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., xii., 1873, p.283.

Head rather small. *Eyes* small, coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* moderately short, and stout. *Antennæ* rather stout. *Prothorax* large, transverse, base almost truncate, apex narrowly produced and subtubular. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* wide and short, widest and usually suddenly dilated immediately behind shoulders. *Mesosternal receptacle* flat, feebly raised; slightly or moderately cavernous. *Metasternal episterna* not traceable. *Abdomen* with the basal segment large; second about half the size of first, its suture with it distinct and deep at sides, not at all or feebly traceable across middle; three apical segments depressed, strongly narrowed by elytra. *Legs* long; femora feebly grooved, dentate or not; tarsi narrow, third joint moderately or not at all bilobed, the width of, or slightly wider than, second. Briefly subovate, moderately convex, punctate, granulate, setose, feebly squamose, apterous.

I have six species under examination, but unfortunately not one of them is *T. favosa*. I believe that they belong to *Tentegia*, although the eyes in all are ovate (not "rotundatus"). In all of them the third tarsal joint is the width of (or slightly wider than) the second, but it is not usually simple. The intercoxal process is so wide that the hind coxæ are forced out almost to the elytra. The genus is remarkable for its short broad form, wide intercoxal process of abdomen, dentition of femora, curved femora and tibiæ, and thin tarsi; the prothorax and elytra, at their bases, leave a space (invisible from above) in which the two front femora can rest; the hind ones are curved so as to embrace the elytra posteriorly, but are distinctly continued beyond the apex. Its nearest ally is probably *Salcus*.

Although, to my knowledge, I have not seen *Acalles bisignatus*, I refer it to *Tentegia* without hesitation.

Elytral interstices without granules..... *tortipes.*
Elytra granulate.
  Hind femora distinctly and acutely dentate ..... *ingrata.*
  Hind femora edentate or almost so.
    Abdomen with but one complete row of foveæ on second segment..... *anopla.*
    Abdomen with two complete rows on second segment.
      Prothorax with four small spots of white scales. .... *quadrisignata.*
      Prothorax without spots.
        Rostrum with longitudinal elevated ridges..... *Spenceri.*
        Rostrum without elevated ridges ..... *quadriseriata.*

TENTEGIA INGRATA Faust, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1892, p.182.

Each puncture with a single short seta; prothorax with four small patches (not always traceable) of smaller and whitish setæ transversely placed.

Head with large, shallow, round punctures. Rostrum feebly curved, stout; behind antennæ with three moderately distinct and slightly raised carinæ; the interspaces with punctures somewhat similar to those on head, but irregular in size, and not in four regular rows; in middle, slightly behind antennæ, considerably larger than elsewhere. *Prothorax* with dense, shallow and clearly defined honeycomb-like punctures, the sides of which are thickened so as to appear like small (and almost shining) irregular spaces; with four shallow foveæ across middle. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, and apparently wider than long;* with a rather large and granulate tuberculiform process behind each shoulder; with series of comparatively small and distant punctures, the interstices irregularly and feebly raised (the alternate ones at base more noticeably so) and transversely irregular, with small shining granules. *Under surface* with large, shallow punctures, much larger (and forming two transverse rows) on second abdominal segment than elsewhere. *Femora* subserrate below, pos-

* An oblique sutural line, from base to apex of elytra, measures 7¾ mm., or exactly the same as the greatest width, but, at the sides, the extreme length is but 6½ mm.

terior curved, the four posterior strongly and acutely dentate, the anterior feebly. Length, 10½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Endeavour River.

I cannot quite follow Herr Faust in regarding the third tarsal joint as entire.

TENTEGIA SPENCERI Blackb., Horn Exped. to Cent. Aust., Pt. ii., Zool., 1896, p.298.

Each puncture with a single, short seta, each granule on elytra also with one; the elytra, in addition, with small and obscure greyish scales.

Head with large, round, shallow punctures. Rostrum with smaller punctures than on head, and more irregular, but bearing three distinct carinæ in middle, and a somewhat curved one on each side, which posteriorly curves round so as to margin the eye. *Prothorax* with dense, large, round, shallow, honeycomb-like and almost regular punctures. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, base feebly sinuous; behind each shoulder, a granulate and feebly tuberculiform process; with regular series of large, round punctures on foveæ, becoming larger and deeper at sides; interstices with almost perfectly regular series of comparatively large granules, the alternate ones scarcely visibly raised at base. Two basal segments of *abdomen* densely foveate, the foveæ of the second not in two regular rows. Front *femora* with a small subapical node, but scarcely dentate, the others feebly dentate but the teeth invisible from most directions. Length, 7½ mm.

Hab.—Central Australia: Illamurta, Rudall's Creek.—N. W. Australia.

The specimen described is a cotype. Another, from the northwest, has the elytra rather densely clothed with muddy-brown, stout setæ, and dingy, whitish, setose scales. The subapical lower tooth of the front tibiæ is rather longer than usual, and, in conjunction with the terminal hook, causes them to appear semicircularly emarginate.

TENTEGIA PARVA Blackb., *l.c.*, p.299.

This species is noted as having an acute tooth on each side of the femora (but less distinct on the hind pair), the elytra scarcely

callose below the shoulders, and the interstices "tuberculato-rugulosis." It should be very distinct.

Hab.—Central Australia.

TENTEGIA FAVOSA Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5479.

This, the typical species, is unknown to workers outside of the British Museum. It is one of the smallest species in the genus, and is apparently allied to *T. Spenceri*, but differs in being smaller, and by having "elytris . . . . interstitiis grosse tuberculatis, tuberculis setuligeris."

Hab.—West Australia.

TENTEGIA BISIGNATA Pasc.; *l.c.*, No.5464.

Acalles bisignatus Pasc.

This species is certainly congeneric with *T. ingrata* and *T. quadrisignata* (neither of which has the rostral punctures or foveæ in four distinct rows) if not actually conspecific with one of them. It was with considerable hesitation, therefore, that the latter was described as new; but as Pascoe made no mention of elytral clothing, and stated that the prothorax had but two spots, I ventured to do so. Faust did not mention prothoracic spots in *T. ingrata*, but these are less distinct than in *T. quadrisignata*, and sometimes cannot be traced.

Hab.—Queensland.

TENTEGIA SANA Faust, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1892, p.181.

This appears to be a small (5 mm.), densely setose species, the prothorax with a waved median carina, and the elytra with conical granules.

Hab.—Queensland.

TENTEGIA BASALIS Faust, *l.c.*, p.181.

This species appears to be close to *T. anopla* and *T. quadriseriata*; from the former, it should be distinguished by the second and fourth interstices supplied with granulate tubercles at the base, and by its dentate femora; and from the latter, by having a depressed median line on the prothorax instead of a waved carina.

Hab.—Queensland.

Tentegia quadrisignata Lea, Deutsch. Ent. Zeit., 1910, p.520.

Hab.—New South Wales; Queensland.

Tentegia anopla Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belge, xvi., 1908, p.173.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Tentegia quadriseriata Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.102.

Hab. Queensland.

Tentegia tortipes Lea, *l.c.*

Hab.—Northern Territory of Australia.

Genus Anilaus Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1870, p.477.

Head of moderate size. *Eyes* ovate, coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* rather long. *Scape* slightly shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, apex very suddenly narrowed. *Scutellum* small and transverse. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax. *Mesosternal receptacle* almost flat, cavernous. *Metasternum* very short, episterna not traceable. *Abdomen* large, sutures distinct; two basal segments large. *Femora* comparatively thin, grooved and dentate, teeth of the front pair very large, triangular, and acute. Widely oblong, elliptic, flattened, squamose, apterous.

The affinities of this genus are not very obvious. Mr. Pascoe regarded it as belonging to the *Chætectetorus*-group (although aberrant). I prefer to regard it as belonging to the *Poropterus*-group; its nearest ally appears to be *Tentegia*. It is to be noted that, whilst Mr. Pascoe says, "The eye is less coarsely faceted than in some of the allied genera," he, nevertheless, tabulates it amongst those having "Eyes coarsely faceted."

Alternate interstices of elytra raised..... *sordidus.*
Interstices regular..... *costirostris.*

Anilaus sordidus Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5525,

Very densely clothed with muddy-grey scales; with stout, subspathulate scales interspersed rather thickly, especially on pro thorax and alternate interstices of elytra.

Rostrum rather coarsely punctate in front of antennæ; behind them the sculpture (except for a median carina) concealed. *Pro-*

thorax evidently coarsely punctate, but the punctures entirely concealed; with a narrow, shining, median carina. *Elytra* not much longer than wide; with series of large concealed punctures; third and fifth interstices strongly raised, and becoming subtuberculate at summit of posterior declivity. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland : Wide Bay, Gayndah.

Mr. Pascoe describes the prothorax as being "in medio transversim subtrigibboso." In the specimens under examination, there is a very feeble tubercular elevation on each side of the middle; and a few scales, across the median carina, cause an appearance as of another feeble elevation.

ANILAUS COSTIROSTRIS Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.103.

Hab.—Queensland.

Genus MYRTESIS Pascoe, Journ. of Ent., ii., 1865, p.430.

Head convex. *Eyes* rather coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* very long, thin, and curved. *Antennæ* thin. *Prothorax* transverse, base almost truncate. *Scutellum* very minute or invisible. *Elytra* short, wide, and convex. *Pectoral canal* narrow and deep, terminated at, or on, basal segment of abdomen. *Mesosternal receptacle* slightly raised in front, but very distinctly behind, separating the four hind legs, its apex feebly cavernous. *Metasternum* very short; its episterna not traceable, except the interior inner projection of each; this is large, triangular, and convex. *Abdomen* small. *Legs* long or moderately long; femora distinctly grooved, edentate. Briefly ovate, convex, squamose, tuberculate, apterous.

An unusually distinct genus, rendered so by the very long and thin rostrum, which causes the pectoral canal to terminate at, or on, the abdomen, the receptacle being carried along to receive it when at rest (not forming part of the metasternum and abdomen, although their surface is depressed beneath it), and belonging entirely to the mesosternum. The genus appears to have no close allies, the nearest, perhaps, being *Salcus*.

Pectoral canal extending to apex of first abdominal segment ... .. *nasuta.*
Pectoral canal extending to near middle of first abdominal segment... .... *caligata.*
Pectoral canal terminated at abdomen..... .... *pullata.*

MYRTESIS CALIGATA Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5564.

Clothed with muddy-brown, setose scales, denser on legs than elsewhere; each elytron in middle of base with an obscure patch of pale scales; prothorax with four feeble fascicles across middle.

Head densely punctate. Rostrum very long and thin, extending to between base of posterior coxæ; basal half with punctures in almost regular series, apical half with sparser punctures. *Prothorax* with numerous tubercular elevations, most of which are hollow; with a distinct narrow median carina. *Elytra* as wide as long, depressed along suture; with numerous tubercular elevations, each of which is hollow, bears a seta, and has a small polished space behind; with series of large punctures, which are more or less interrupted by the tubercles. *Pectoral canal* extending to middle of basal segment of abdomen. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland.—New South Wales: Richmond River.

Two specimens are under examination, both appearing to be female.

MYRTESIS NASUTA Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.104.

Hab.—Queensland.

MYRTESIS PULLATA Lea, *l.c.*, p.105.

Hab.—Queensland.

Genus CYCLOPOROPTERUS Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belge, xvi., 1908, p.169.

CYCLOPOROPTERUS MYSTICUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.170.

Hab.—West Australia.

Genus TETENGIA Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p 106

TETENGIA SOLENOPA Lea, *l.c.*

Hab.—West Australia.

Genus TEPALICUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.107.

TEPALICUS SEMICALVUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.108.

Hab.—Queensland.

Genus ŒMETHYLUS Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1870, p.482.

Head moderately large. *Eyes* finely faceted. *Rostrum* moderately long and not very thin. *Antennæ* rather thin. *Prothorax* conical, apex produced, base bisinuate, *constriction shallow*, ocular lobes prominent. *Scutellum* elongate. *Elytra* subconical, base much wider than prothorax, shoulders angular. *Mesosternal receptacle* moderately large, raised in front, cavernous. *Metasternum* slightly shorter than the following segment; episterna distinct but very narrow in middle. *Abdomen* not very large, sutures distinct. *Legs* rather short; femora linear, grooved, edentate. Angular, strongly convex, squamose, winged.

Mr. Pascoe regarded this genus as being allied to *Cryptorhynchus*, but it differs from *C. Lapathi* (the typical species of that genus) in the decidedly cavernous mesosternal receptacle, in the much narrower metasternal episterna, abdomen, etc. Both the known species have the head depressed at the base, a character common to many of the allies of *Poropterus*, and seldom seen in other sections.

Prothorax ridged, the ridges produced at apex..... *triangularis.*
Prothorax bituberculate at apex..... ..... *lumbaris.*

ŒMETHYLUS LUMBARIS Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5537.

A very distinct species, readily identifiable from the original figure (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1870, Pl.7, fig.3).

Hab.—Queensland : Wide Bay, Port Denison, Townsville.

Œ. TRIANGULARIS Lea, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 1911, p.199. In error, printed *Amethylus.*

Hab.—New South Wales, Queensland.

Genus OUROPOROPTERUS Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.109.

OUROPOROPTERUS DIURUS Lea, *l.c.*

Hab.—New South Wales.

Genus Brachyporopterus Lea, Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict., 1907, p.182.

The two known species of this genus may be thus tabulated:—

Second segment of abdomen transversely depressed in middle *apicigriseus*.
Second segment not so depressed..... *vermiculatus*.

Brachyporopterus apicigriseus Lea, *l.c.*, p.182.

Hab.—King Island.

Brachyporopterus vermiculatus Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.110.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Genus Eurymporopterus Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belge, xvi., 1908, p.171.

The known species of this genus may be tabulated thus:—

Abdomen with second segment small..... *tenuifasciatus*.
Abdomen with second segment large
Elytra tuberculate..... *annulipes*.
Elytra non-tuberculate.
Shoulders rounded..... *funereus*.
Shoulders oblique..... *angularis*.

Eurymporopterus annulipes Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5486.

Petosiris annulipes Pasc.

Derm entirely concealed by small sooty scales; on the prothorax, stouter scales scattered about, and forming six more or less distinct fascicles. Under surface and legs with whitish scales scattered about, and forming a distinct ring on each of the tibiæ, and two on each of the femora.

Rostrum rather stout and curved; basal half with coarse normally concealed punctures, apical half shining and with rather coarse punctures. *Prothorax* with four rather large obtuse tubercles across middle. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax, shoulders tuberculiform; with tubercles of various sizes and shapes, the largest on each side of scutellar region; with series of large subquadrate punctures, becoming smaller and rounded posteriorly. *Femora* moderately stout, in male feebly dentate, in female edentate. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$-$7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Armidale, Glen Innes, Tenterfield.—Queensland: Rockhampton.

A short, robust, and rather strongly tuberculate species. When clothed, the punctures of the prothorax are entirely concealed. In addition to the sooty scales of the upper surface, there is frequently a narrow median prothoracic stripe of brown scales. The front femora have two pale rings, but these are usually much less distinct than those of the hind ones.

Eurypropterus funereus Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belge, xvi. 1908, p.171.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Eurypropterus angularis Lea, *l.c.*, p.172.

Hab.—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia.

Eurypropterus tenuifasciatus Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.111.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Genus Exithius Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1870, p.207.

Head partially or quite concealed from above. Eyes coarsely faceted. Rostrum moderately long and rather wide. Antennæ rather stout; scape inserted about middle of rostrum, much shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* feebly or moderately transverse. *Scutellum* small, but usually distinct, sometimes absent. *Elytra* not much wider than, and about twice the length of prothorax; shoulders rounded or produced. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly raised in front, the raised portion narrow, and connected with the base by a carina. *Metasternum* very short; episterna traceable only at base and apex. *Abdomen* rather large, none of the sutures deep, that between first and second segments distinct at sides, but feeble and curved across middle. *Legs* rather stout; femora grooved and dentate.* Ovate or elliptic-ovate, squamose, fasciculate, tuberculate, apterous.

This genus was proposed by Mr. Pascoe to receive his *E. capucinus* (unfortunately a synonym of *Cryptorhynchus cariosus*);

* Except in *E. sculptilis*.

and with it, I associate *Poropterus musculus* and some other species. Mr. Pascoe regarded *Exithius* as allied to *Chætectetorus*, but, for various reasons,† he appears, in this, to have been in error. All the species have the derm of an opaque black or piceous-black, with the antennæ and tarsi of a more or less dingy red.

All the known species occur either in Tasmania, or in mountainous parts of the mainland; and they are to be found under bark (usually of dead trees), or crawling over logs and fences after sunset.

A. Head with forehead trisinuate.
  a. Prothorax dilated towards and widest close to apex.... *cariosus*.
  aa. Prothorax rounded in front.
    b. Shoulders strongly projecting.
      c. Elytra less than twice the length of prothorax..... *ferrugineus*.
      cc. Elytra more than twice the length of prothorax... *musculus*.
    bb. Shoulders rounded.
      d. Prothorax very densely punctate..... *conspiciendus*.
      dd. Prothorax with sparse punctures of large size.... *sculptilis*.
AA. Head with forehead not trisinuate.
  B. Mesosternal receptacle not suddenly elevated.
    e. Punctures of head clearly defined..... ..... *inamabilis*.
    ee. Punctures of head confused..... ... *brevis*.
  BB. Mesosternal receptacle suddenly elevated.
    C. Largest elytral fascicles subapical .... *loculosus*.
    CC. Largest elytral fascicles subbasal.
      D. Prothorax with pale scales along middle ..... *simulator*.
      DD. Prothorax without pale scales along middle..... *fumatus*.

EXITHIUS CARIOSUS Er.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5541.

Cryptorhynchus cariosus Er.; *Exithius capucinus* Pasc., *l.c.*, No.5526.

The shape of the prothorax, well drawn in the figure accompanying Mr. Pascoe's description of *E. capucinus*, renders this species remarkably distinct. The large scales are frequently condensed to form fascicles, at least two of which are always traceable on the prothorax. The prevailing colour of the scales on the upper surface and flanks is a dingy ochreous-brown; occasionally there is a triangular patch of whitish scales on the flanks of the

† These Proceedings, 1909, p.593.

prothorax, sometimes there is a pale transverse patch of scales on the elytra at the summit of the posterior declivity, rarely there is an oblong patch of pale scales continuous from the base of the elytra to the summit of the posterior declivity. There are always two fascicles between the eyes, which are usually (but not invariably) composed of pale, sometimes snowy-white, scales. The clothing of the under surface is also variable, but the three apical segments are always sparsely clothed. Length, $5\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania, widely distributed, and common.

EXITHIUS MUSCULUS Pasc.; *l.c.*, No.5433.
Poropterus musculus Pasc.

Densely clothed with scales varying from muddy-grey to sooty-black. Prothorax with six fascicles, elytra with a fascicle on each tubercle.

Head densely punctate throughout; forehead very distinctly but not deeply sinuate. Rostrum coarsely punctate and opaque in male, shining and with smaller punctures in female. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rounded. *Elytra* with shoulders strongly projecting on to prothorax; with feeble, scattered, tubercular elevations, except along suture. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with dense, round punctures. *Femora* feebly dentate in male, very feebly in female. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania, widely distributed and common.

The strongly projecting shoulders render this a very distinct species.

EXITHIUS FERRUGINEUS Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.112.

Hab. Tasmania.

EXITHIUS CONSPICIENDUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.113.

Hab.—Tasmania.

EXITHIUS LOCULOSUS Lea, *l.c.*

Hab.—New South Wales.

EXITHIUS SCULPTILIS Lea, *l.c.*, p.114.

Hab.—New South Wales.

EXITHIUS INAMABILIS Lea, *l.c.*, p.118.

Hab.—New South Wales.

EXITHIUS BREVIS Lea, *l.c.*

Hab. – New South Wales.

EXITHIUS SIMULATOR Lea, Mitt. Natur. Mus. Hamburg, 1909, p.202.

Hab. – Queensland, New South Wales.

EXITHIUS FUMATUS Lea, *l.c.*

Hab —Queensland.

Genus EXITHIOIDES Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.116.

EXITHIOIDES PUNCTATUS Lea, *l.c.*

Hab.—New South Wales.

Genus EUFAUSTIA Lea, *l.c.*, p.117.

EUFAUSTIA MIRABILIS Lea, *l.c.*, p.118.

Hab. – New South Wales.

Genus ONIDISTUS Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1870, p.465.

Head with four more or less distinct foveæ or excavations. *Eyes* large, finely faceted. Rostrum long and thin. Antennæ rather slender. *Prothorax* transverse, base strongly bisinuate. *Scutellum* small, more or less transverse. *Elytra* subcordate, not much wider than, and but little more than twice the length of prothorax; base trisinuate. *Mesosternal receptacle* slightly raised, walls of base and of the anterior edges thinner than elsewhere; emargination V-shaped; open.* Metasternum shorter than basal segment of abdomen; episterna distinct. *Abdomen* large. *Femora* subpedunculate, not grooved, strongly and acutely dentate. Briefly elliptic or elliptic-ovate, convex, squamose, punctate, winged or apterous.

Mr. Pascoe, in describing the genus, said that he had a species from New Caledonia, and imagined that Montrouzier had described several others. I have only Australian ones under observation, all of which are from Queensland, or the northern coastal districts of New South Wales. *Onidistus* is a very distinct genus, but is allied to *Palèticus,* from which it may be distinguished by the open, or at least but feebly cavernous, mesosternal receptacle, and strongly

* In *O. subfornicatus*, although apparently open, it is in reality very slightly cavernous, as may be seen on probing it with a pin.

dentate femora. Of the three species here recorded, *O. subfornicatus* has the receptacle slightly cavernous, *O. araneus* has it nearly open at the apex, whilst in *O. nodipennis* it is widely open. In *O. araneus,* the wings are absent; in the others, they are present. In *O. nodipennis,* the metasternum is not much shorter than the following segment; whilst, in the two others, it is but little more than half as long.

Alate.
Mesosternal receptacle slightly cavernous..... *subfornicatus.*
Receptacle widely open..... *nodipennis.*
Apterous..... *araneus.*

ONIDISTUS NODIPENNIS Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5484.

Clothed with brown scales of small size, but which almost entirely conceal the derm; with larger and paler scales scattered about and forming feeble fascicles on the elytra, and still more feeble ones on the prothorax.

Head shallowly quadri-impressed. Rostrum long, thin, and shining; towards base punctate, and with a feeble median carina. *Prothorax* with two very feeble tubercular elevations in middle. *Elytra* with series of moderately large punctures, not very close together, and posteriorly becoming very small; each side of suture, near base, with three shining granules; third interstice with two tubercular elevations; elsewhere with scarcely traceable elevations. *Mesosternal receptacle* widely open throughout. *Wings* present. Length, 6mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns.

Mr. Pascoe remarks having seen a variety of this species from Illawarra.

ONIDISTUS ARANEUS Pasc.; *l.c.*, No.5483.
O. odiosus Pasc.; *l.c.*, No.5485.

Closely covered with minute muddy-grey scales, which are individually scarcely traceable, but which entirely conceal the derm; legs with stout and paler scales, prothorax with reddish subsetose scales in front, becoming stouter towards base; elytra with pale spathulate scales, forming regular series on the interstices.

Head distinctly quadri-impressed. Rostrum long and thin (stouter in ♂ than in ♀); densely punctate at sides of base in ♂ (sparsely in ♀). Scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum in ♂, vice versa in ♀. Prothorax without tubercular elevations. *Elytra* with two or three, irregular, transverse series of very large punctures or foveæ on basal fourth, elsewhere with feeble series of punctures, which are entirely concealed; each side of suture at base with from one to four, small, shining granules. *Mesosternal receptacle* narrowed posteriorly, but open throughout. Wings absent. Length, $4\frac{1}{3}$-$6\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland—New South Wales: Tweed and Richmond Rivers.

In the "big scrub" country, specimens of this species may be obtained on almost every log and stump. The small, sutural granules are variable in numbers and position on different specimens, and even on the different elytra; occasionally all are absent.

This species was labelled as *O. araneus* in the Macleay Museum, but since Pascoe described the elytra as *"impunctatis,"* I thought it possible that some error in numbering had been made, and that the species was really not *O. araneus*. But on applying to the British Museum for information, Mr. C. J. Gahan wrote, "The type has some large punctures on disc close to base, and some rather smaller ones at the sides, extending back a short distance from the base. The punctures on the disc are very distinct on a second specimen associated with the type."

Mr. Arrow sent a co-type of *O. odiosus* for examination; it is simply a small specimen of *O. araneus*.

The species differs from the preceding one in being considerably wider, legs longer, tibiæ thinner, rostrum shorter, elytra non-tuberculate, etc., besides in the length of metasternum, and absence of wings.

ONIDISTUS SUBFORNICATUS Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.119.

Hab.—Queensland.

Genus PSEUDONIDISTUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.120.

PSEUDONIDISTUS CORDATUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.121.

Hab.—Queensland.

Genus PALETONIDISTUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.122.

PALETONIDISTUS TRISINUATUS Lea, *l.c.*

Hab.—New South Wales.

Genus METHIDRYSIS Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1870, p.467.

Head, with four excavations or foveæ. *Eyes* large, rather coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* long and thin, strongly curved. *Antennæ* rather slender; scape much shorter than funicle, inserted much closer to base than apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* subquadrate, sides rounded in front, base bisinuate. *Scutellum* small and distinct. *Elytra* wider than prothorax. *Mesosternal receptacle* feebly raised, emargination U-shaped; cavernous. *Metasternal episterna* narrow and distinct. *Abdomen* with sutures deep and straight. Femora stout, dentate, feebly grooved; tarsi thin, third joint not very wide, but deeply bilobed. Elliptic, convex, squamose, tuberculate, apterous.

The elytral punctures and granules, the tarsi and the frontal excavation leave no doubt that the genus is rather closely allied to *Paleticus*, but the abdomen with all the sutures straight and deep, and the very short scape, are decidedly unusual for that position.

METHIDRYSIS AFFLICTA Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5489.

Prothorax sparsely clothed with brownish scales, irregular in shape and size; elytra with similar but larger scales, denser at base and sides, and leaving an almost nude space in middle, sides and apex with longer and paler scales.

Head with a feeble median carina. Rostrum long and very decidedly curved at base; with four punctate basal grooves, which are partially concealed, but leave a distinct median carina. Apical two-thirds feebly punctate. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, basal two-thirds almost parallel-sided, and with abrupt walls; with scattered punctures of moderate size, but each of which contains, and is almost, or quite, concealed by, a scale. *Elytra* subcordate, about once and one-half the width, and scarcely twice the length of prothorax, with series of distant large punctures or foveæ, be-

coming very small posteriorly; each side of suture at base with about four small shining granules; interstices with several feeble tubercular and squamose elevations, but towards base two large and distinct tubercles on each side; one on third interstice at base, and one on the fifth slightly behind it; each side at summit of posterior declivity with a small tubercle. Hind *femora* longer than the others, but each with a rather large, triangular tooth. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$-$7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland—New South Wales: Richmond River.

Mr. Pascoe gives the length as four lines; none of my (ten) specimens quite attain that length, but if the head were drawn out and measured, some of them would exceed it. The nude space on the elytra commences at about the basal third, is not quite continuous to apex, and is widest at about the summit of the posterior declivity.

Genus ECILDAUS Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.123.

ECILDAUS PERSONATUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.124.

Hab.—Queensland.

ECILDAUS MELANCHOLICUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.125.

Hab.—New South Wales.

ECILDAUS GLABRICORNIS Lea, *l.c.*

Hab.—New South Wales.

Genus NOTOCALVICEPS Lea, *l.c.*, p.126.

NOTOCALVICEPS PUNCTIPENNIS Lea, *l.c.*, p.127.

Hab.—Queensland.

NOTOCALVICEPS RARUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.128.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Genus STENOPOROPTERUS Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belge, xvi., 1908, p.167.

STENOPOROPTERUS CANALICULATUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.168.

Hab.—New South Wales, Queensland.

Genus TERPOROPUS Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.129.

TERPOROPUS TENUICORNIS Lea, *l.c.*

Hab. —Queensland.

Genus AUSTRECTOPSIS Lea, *l.c.*, p.131.

AUSTRECTOPSIS OBLONGUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.131.

Hab.—Queensland.

Genus ROPTOPERUS Lea, Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict., 1907, p.184.

Prothorax as long or almost as long as wide.
Head ringed at base..... *occidentalis.*
Head not so ringed..... *tasmaniensis.*
Prothorax distinctly transverse..... *terræ-reginæ.*

ROPTOPERUS TASMANIENSIS Lea, *l.c.*, p.185.

Hab. —Tasmania and King Island.

ROPTOPERUS TERRÆ-REGINÆ Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.132.

Hab.—Queensland.

ROPTOPERUS OCCIDENTALIS Lea, *l.c.*, p.133.

Hab.—West Australia.

Genus CAIRNSICIS Lea, *l.c.*, p.133.

CAIRNSICIS OPALESCENS Lea, *l.c.*, p.134.

Hab.—Queensland.

Genus ZENOPOROPTERUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.135.

ZENOPOROPTERUS MIRUS Lea, *l.c.*

Hab.—New South Wales.

Genus ORTHOPOROPTERUS Lea, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1910, p.521.

ORTHOPOROPTERUS ELONGATUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.522.

Hab.—New South Wales, Queensland.

Genus GYMNOPOROPTERUS Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1912, p.136.

GYMNOPOROPTERUS PICTIPES Lea, *l.c.*, p.137.

Hab.— Queensland.

Genus MICROCRYPTORHYNCHUS Lea, Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict., 1907, p.194.

The described species of this genus may be tabulated as follows :—

Elytra with two fascicles ..... *echinatus.*
Elytra without fascicles
Prothorax and elytra almost parallel-sided..... *cylindricollis.*
Prothorax and elytra each inflated in middle ..... *pygmæus.*

MICROCRYPTORHYNCHUS PYGMÆUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.195.

Hab.—Tasmania and King Island.

MICROCRYPTORHYNCHUS ECHINATUS Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust 1912, p.137.

Hab.—New South Wales.

MICROCRYPTORHYNCHUS CYLINDRICOLLIS Lea, *l.c.*, p.138.

Hab.—West Australia.